CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1858.

Alarming, Very!

The Democracy of Berkley County, Virginia, met in convention on the 8th inst., and after indorsing the Administration *and* Mr. Douglas, they formally and, as we suppose, solemnly resolved that a Republican triumph in 1860, must result in "nothing less than a dissolution of the Union, or a base surrender by the Southern States of their most vital interests and institutions to organized fanticism and aggression."

During the canvass of 1856, a number of ardent Virginians were holding forth on a certain occasion in a similar strain as to the direful consequences that would ensue in the event of the election of Col. Fremont. They were not sure that immediate and direct steps would be taken to break up the Confederacy, but they held that as no citizen of a slave-holding State would accept a Federal appointment under Mr. Fremont, dissolution of the Union would follow as a matter of necessity. An elderly southern gentleman, well versed in the office-holding propensities of the people on the equatorial side of Mason & Dixon's line, after quietly listening to the conversation to this point, interrupted the gentlemen by saying that if they predicated their apprehensions of a dissolution of the Union upon that ground alone, they would be entirely safe in giving themselves no further uneasiness; "for," said he, "I would desire no greater fortune than the tolls paid at the Potomac Bridge by applicants for office under Mr. Fremont, from the State of Virginia alone." We suggest that this worthy gentleman, if still living, go down to old Berkley and take the scare off her badly frightened citizens.

Seven Republicans in Johnson County.

Only *two* votes were given in Johnson county for Fremont, in 1856. One of the men who cast them left the State last year, leaving solitary and alone behind him *one* Republican, who resides at a place called Cedar Bluff. His name is H. M. Ridenhower; he is a farmer in summer and a school-master in winter. Finding himself the sole Republican in the whole county, he set about bringing some of his Egyptian neighbors out of the darkness of Shamocracy into the light of Republicanism. It was a tough job to illuminate the minds of a people whose very light was darkness; but the arguments, documents and facts which he employed for their conversion were not wholly wasted, for at the recent State election there were seven votes cast in Johnson County for the Republican ticket. He has about twenty more under "conviction," and has strong faith that they will be brought into the knowledge of Republican truth before 1860, and many more with them.

We name this to show how much influence one plain, earnest man can exercise. A little more of the same sort of labor in the Central and Southern counties will remove all doubt about how Illinois will cast her electoral vote in 1860.

Letter from Saline County.

RALEIGH, Saline County, Ill., Nov. 18th, 1858.

MESSRS. PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

You are well apprised before this time that Saline County cast no Republican votes at the recent election. Two years ago four votes were polled for Fremont, and forty for Bissell; and there are to-day 100 men in Saline County who are Republicans in sentiment. But there were no Republican tickets sent to this county; no Republican meeting was held, and no speech made in it on that side of the question, nor were any Republican documents distributed, nor any effort of any sort made in behalf of Republican principles. Most of those inclined to the Free Soil side finding no Republican ballots at the polls, voted the Douglas ticket as the only Opposition ticket to the National Democracy in the field. They said that as Douglas was only a half Democrat it was better to support him than a full blooded one, and for some of our Douglas men say that he will be on the Republican side in 1860. A number of Republicans did not attend the election, thinking that their votes could not affect the result for Senator one way or the other. But we will all be on hand at the next Presidential election. But in the meantime we want Republican papers and documents distributed throughout the county. * *

New Japan Treaty.

The new treaty negotiated with Japan by the United States contains the following provisions:

Among other things, it is agreed that there shall be no more trampling upon the cross in Japan; that Americans shall be allowed to reside in such ports as are opened, to build churches, and to worship their God; that Japanese shall be granted religious freedom.

That the tax of six per cent for re-coinage levied by the American purchaser of Japanese goods shall be dispensed with.

That this treaty shall take effect from the 4th of July, 1859 though some of the ports are not to be opened until later.

That the port of Simoda shall be closed, and that of Kanagawa shall be opened in its stead.

That the port of Hago (which is the seaport of the great cities of Osaca and Misco) shall be opened to American trade.

That Americans shall not wander to Jeddo from Kanagawa.

That Japanese coin may be exported after it has been purchased by weighing American coin against it—gold against gold and silver against silver.

And that a minister shall be sent to the United States.

Bullion in England.

At the last dates from London, advices had been received there of vessels on the way from Australia with $7,000,000 in gold. One-half of the amount was already due or overdue. The Sardinian mail steamer had been telegraphed, with $300,000 on board; the West India mail steamer had arrived with $1,350,000, and the Canada, from New York, with $35,000. These last had just been sent in gold to Constantinople $20,000, and $180,000 to Paris, and the demand for her silver and dollars for shipment to the East, principally China, still continues, and it is believed the amount to be taken out by the overland mail of the 4th inst. will probably exceed $1,000,000.

The Message.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1858.

The Navy Department received dispatches this morning announcing the arrival of the Preble at Mobile, with Gov. Forsyth, our late Minister at Mexico, on board.

A new Minister in his stead will shortly be appointed, and the President is looking round for a firm and able man, capable of carrying out his schemes of annexation. The Message, it is said, will refer favorably to the project of establishing a protectorate over Mexico, broached by Gen. Houston.

☞ A slave woman of John Francis, of Loudon County, Virginia, convicted of infanticide has been sentenced to transportation.

The New York and Philadelphia Chess Game by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18. The chess game by telegraph, between the New York and Philadelphia Chess Clubs, has proceeded as follows:

RED—N. Y.	WHITE—PHIL'A.
1. P to Q 4	1. P to K 3
2. P to Q B 4	2. P to Q 4
3. Q Kt to B 3	3. K Kt to B 3
4. P to K B 3	4. P to Q B 4
5. P to K 4	5. Q Kt to Q B 3
6. B to K 3	6. P to Q R 3
7. Q to Q 2	7. P to K R 4
8. Q to Q B 2	8. Q B to Q 2
9. P to K Kt 4	9. Castles K Kt
10. P to Q R 3	10. P to Q R 3
11. B to K Kt 2	11. B to K 2
12. Q to Q 2	12. Q to Q Kt 2
13. P to Q Kt 4	13. P to Q 5
14. Q to K 2	14. Q to K 2
15. P to K R 4	15. P to K R 4
16. P to K R 5	16. Q B to K Kt 4
17. P to K B 4	17. Q B to K 2
18. P to K 5	18. P to K 4
19. P to K 6	19. K to B square.

Adjourned till Saturday evening.

A Bold Fraud and a Cruel Hoax.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A large amount of counterfeit notes on the National Bank of Austria were recently imposed of to several of our shrewdest Wall street brokers. The fraud was not discovered until the return of the bills on the steamer Vanderbilt. Three Germans have been arrested.

An infamous hoax was practiced on the poor yesterday, through a notice in one of the papers stating that a gratuitous distribution of provisions would take place in the morning at Union Park, and giving the names of a dozen respectable citizens as the almoners. Nearly a thousand persons, with their baskets, wailed in the square for several hours.

Fall of a Grain Warehouse.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—The entire front of the large brick building on Quay street, in this city, in which Shepard & Co. had stored several thousand bushels of grain, fell out this morning into the canal, and some four or five thousand bushels of it were thrown out with the bricks into the canal.

THE CITY.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—We learn that the Masonic Temple has passed into the hands of B. S. Morris and others, bondholders of the same.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—Lieut. Maury lectures at the Mechanics Institute this evening. The reputation of the speaker will secure him a full house.

MR. SAWYER'S SCHOOL.—The next term of Mr. Sawyer's Select School for Boys opens at the residence of the Principal, No. 112 Monroe street, to-day.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.—The interior of the new St. James Church, in the North Division, has been much improved, and the capacity of the audience room largely increased, by the addition of graceful side galleries.

PANTING FOR DISTINCTION.—A chap named P. W. White, seems to be "panting" for that distinction which entitles a man to admission to the Alton Institution. On Thursday night he was arrested for stealing a pair of pants from a clothing store.

SNOW.—A friend received a letter from the State of Maine yesterday, which announces good sleighing, with eighteen inches of snow in that section. Nearer home we learn that the Monday morning train from this city for Lafayette, Indiana, was actually "snowed up" and much detained between Francesville and Michigan City, on the N. A. & S. R. R.

POLICE MATTERS.—The business at Armory Hall yesterday comprised about a dozen drunk and disorderly cases, and as many more for various minor offences.

For selling liquor without a license: Edward Holmes and Cornelius Hoskus, $50 each; John Root, William Ostendorf, Alonzo Ramsdell and C. H. Brandt, $25 each.

BURGLARS AGAIN.—A Two HUNDRED DOLLAR HAUL.—On Tuesday night the residence of G. W. Noble, No. 27 South Clinton street, was entered and robbed of some $250 worth of property, clothing and valuables, consisting in part of two overcoats, two frock coats, four pairs of pants, five vests, two silk dresses, a trunk full of summer clothing, and $70 in Illinois and Wisconsin bills. Entrance was effected through a lower rear window.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.—On Tuesday night last, as already at different times recounted in our columns, there were three burglaries committed, the booty in each of two instances exceeding $300, the other being about $15. Our citizens must be on their guard and store money and valuables in places least likely to be searched by these uninvited birds of the night. Perhaps a reward for a burglar's scalp like a bounty on wolves, might stimulate somebody to make an example of one of the scamps.

FIRE BRIGADE PRESENTATION TO THEIR EX-CHIEF.—At the rooms of the Fire Brigade a pleasant affair came off on Friday evening, the occasion of the presentation to their Ex-Commander, A. C. Ducat, of a Brigade badge, of solid gold, eighteen carats fine, representing a Phœnix arising from the flames; on its breast a shield with the inscription, "Capt. A. C. Ducat, by the members of C. F. B., November, 1858," on a silver scroll. It was subscribed by the officers and members of the Brigade, and is an excellent specimen of art, from the burin of Childs & Co.

LECTURES ON ORIENTAL LANDS AND PEOPLE.—Rev. Mr. Marks' lecture on Thursday evening on Constantinople, at Metropolitan Hall, though less fully attended than it should have been, was, as far as the speaker and his manner of handling his subject was concerned, a decided success. A second lecture is to be given this evening at the same place. Mr. Marks is an able and eloquent lecturer, and the fruits of his researches in Eastern lands have at his hands an interest and value that should give him crowded houses.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD A RAILROAD COMPANY.—On Thursday last an elderly man who gave his name as Morrison, but whose name is really Hanner, left this city on a freight train of the Galena and Chicago R. R. Co. for Freeport, having a pair of horses he had brought from Hamilton, C. W. Arriving at his destination the same night, he managed to get his horses out of the car unaided, unloaded one, and left at full speed, leaving the other, hoping thus to avoid payment of about thirty dollars dollars back charges. He was overhauled, however, by the employees of the road and made to settle up their claims.

A FAIR OF ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday forenoon, as R. M. Hough, Esq., was riding down State street in his buggy, when near Madison street by some means his vehicle was caught between a team and an omnibus, crushing the wheels and throwing Mr. H. with violence to the ground. His horse being frightened started off with the fragments of the craft, and dashed into Dearborn street, when near the corner of Washington running over a lady, knocking her down and severely bruising her. She was taken into Norris & Hyde's Wms Depot, and thence to her home in the South Division. We could not learn her name, but it was not deemed that her injuries were of a dangerous character. Mr. Hough was much bruised by his unfortunate adventure. His horse was brought up on Lake street.

Since writing the above we learn that the lady was the wife of William Jones, Jr., Commercial Agent.

BORROWED PLUMES.—A chap named Herman Koiff, *alias* Herman Schmising, has recently been borrowing the honors and emoluments pertaining to the harmless and peaceful profession of the press, for his own profit and advantage, in the way of procuring free passes over various roads leading out of the city, on the strength of a pretended connection with our excellent German colemporary, the *Staats Zeitung*. He visited our railroad officials and pocketed their favors, distributing the same among his friends.

Capt. Schneider at once, on hearing of the scamp and his doings, swore out a warrant for his arrest, before Justice Deal, and officer Kauffman made a dilligent search for him. He was secreted by one Reidel and taken in a buggy to Blue Island, whence he went to St. Louis. We learn that, on Thursday, the same fellow was arrested at St. Louis for forging a check for $300 and will get his deserts as he should.

MANN'S PATENT SLEEPING CAR.—Eureka! We believe we believe we have seen it, the desideratum of night travelers by rail, a comfortable arrangement for sleeping, the while their journey is gliding away beneath them. Who has not dreamed that there might after all be some such invention in store for them, or those who came after them, the while they were painfully snatching distressed winks of slumber bolt upright, or at painful angles bent, inclining on the car seat, throughout a hideous night where dawn came never before more welcome?

There have been sleeping cars invented before this, and of several varieties now in use, we have had occasion to speak in terms of more or less praise. In truth, the *sleeping car* is a fixed fact which a year or two hence the railroads will no more neglect in their outfit than first class cars for day use.

We believe the "Mann patent" to be an advance, in some feature, of any we yet have seen. It is more common sense. It is less complicated. It makes little change in the appearance of the car for day use, the while it renders possible numerous added advantages for the comfort and convenience of travelers.

It will accommodate with a couch at night the same number of passenger it will seat during the day. A moment will convert the car in which a full complement of passengers are seated, into a saloon with its double tier of handsomely curtained double berths, where the weary may literally be at rest.

The inventor, Mr. Mann, is a practical railroad official, in the service of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and we congratulate him, but still more the traveling public, on his success in securing a practicable, ready and wonderfully simple system of giving a railroad car its highest capacity—"a double debt to pay" —making it at all seasons and all hours, by day and by night, minister to the comfort of the traveler.

A full-sized model of the car seat and berth may be seen at the Michigan Central General Office, in this city, where a glance at it will speak louder in its praise than a column of description. We believe it to be a notable success in its way, and a very important way it is, too.

THE CLARK-STREET M. E. CHURCH EDIFICE.—The Clark street M. E. Society, Rev. W. H. Stewart, Pastor, who have been for several months past assembling in the Mechanics' Institute Hall in their Sabbath services, are now looking forward to the speedy occupancy of a portion of their accommodations in their elegant marble structure on the corner of Washington and Clark streets.

The plan adopted presents the appearance of a fine, marble business block, four stories in hight. The lower, or main story, is given up to stores; the second floor to offices, and the two upper stories to the purposes of the Society, in its admirable arrangement of rooms for the various purposes of the worshippers.

The main audience room is sixty-six feet by eighty, and the hight of both stories, having a large gallery, which nearly doubles the capacity of the main floor. The arrangement of this room is a fac simile of the Lecture Room in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The principle is that of an amphitheatre, and is practically an assertion that the Church, in its religious worship, properly may profit by and appropriate all advantages of giving to each of their auditors the best possible facilities for seeing and hearing.

"The groves were God's first temples," may be true, and it is also true that, as evinced in many modern sanctuaries, church architecture has not made much improvement on the first temples, as all the disadvantages of trunks and limbs of trees intercepting vision and hearing are fully reproduced, if not intensified, by huge columns that support nothing but the practice of going to sleep behind them.

The great principle in the architecture of an audience room is to seat the greatest possible number of persons as nearly as possible to the speaker or the stage, in an area uninterrupted by column or pillar, as nearly as may be. When completed, the audience room of the structure referred to, will, it is believed, seat its two thousand persons in harmony with these requisitions, in a manner unequaled in the Northwest, or in the United States.

The main room will be ready for occupancy in February. The Society are looking forward to occupying their lecture and conference room, in the third story, temporarily for Sabbath service early in December, at which time the lecture and conference rooms, and six class rooms, will be completed for their occupancy.

THE CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE LIBRARY ROOM. We visited yesterday the fine Library Room in the third story of the Court House, devoted to the purposes of the Chicago Law Institute. It occupies an ample and lofty apartment opening from the north side of the east upper Court Room, its position at one of the middle angles of the building giving it the advantage of being lighted upon two sides. The County has been generous in the matter, and yet to its own benefit, since the securing of so great an advantage to the bar and courts of our County can but be of public and general utility.

The library at present consists of about two thousand well selected volumes, and the added immediate prospect in the same direction to be found in some five thousand dollars in available notes. The gentlemen of the bar are wide awake in the matter and will secure for their Library everything that can be of advantage both in itself and in its adjunct. The profession in our city manifest very general interest in the Institute, and it is to their credit that it is so.

MRS. BOSTWICK'S CONCERT.—The concert of the Musical Union, complimentary to Mrs. Bostwick, which is to come off next Tuesday evening, promises to be not only musically attractive, but one of the grandest ovations that ever been offered to any Chicago artist. Mrs. Bostwick will, of course, be the "bright, particular star" of the programme. The Musical Union will perform choruses, grand, brilliant and effective. The Great Western Band (enlarged to twenty men), besides sustaining the vocal forces, will play some choice orchestral morceaus. Mr. De Clerque is to perform a violin solo, and a new tenor, lately come to Chicago, is to make his first appearance. So much for the musical attractions. In addition to these, we may be pardoned if we hint that the tickets are being sought after by our first citizens in the engrossing fascinations to crowd Metropolitan Hall with a galaxy of beauty and fashion rarely witnessed in this section.

No. 30 WEST RANDOLPH STREET.—We have been under frequent obligation to our excellent friend O'Harn at his Drug Store, No. 30 West Randolph street, for the frequent and reliable meteorological reports presented in our columns for some months past. The acknowledgement leads us to accompany such credit with what is merely the echo of his deserved reputation. Now the oldest establishment in the West Division, as it has won the position inevitable from skill in managing and answering the important requisitions of the compounding chemist and pharmaceutist. With intelligent medical men, the safety of the public demands that oxalic acid should never enter into a mistake, and corrosive sublimate never is allowed an error. "To err is human" save in the case of the druggist where it is the rankest inhumanity. In this respect O'Hara's model establishment is worthy of all praise.

HOUSE DECORATION.—Jevne & Almini, now of No. 101 Washington street, in Hammill's fine block, have done more than any house now extant in the Northwest in the art of beautifying and decorating homes and dwellings as well as offices, churches and public halls. As fresco-painters they may point to some of our most palatial residences as proof of their skill. Their new stand brings them into the very centre of business. They attend to all branches of painting, paper-hanging, &c., and for the rest if any of our citizens "seek a sign" one from the establishment of this firm will prove all that could be desired in respect to taste and excellence of design and finish.

A MISSING MAN.—Much concern is felt by his friends for the safety of W. G. Colwell, agent of Messrs. R. B. Carlton & Co., the North Shore and Lake Superior Mining Company. He left Superior on Sept. 26th, on the *North Star* and landed at Detroit, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He had about $200 in money with him. His friends fear he has been foully dealt with.

Any information that will lead to his discovery left either with Robert F. Paine, Esq., of Cleveland, G. O. Williams & Co., of Detroit, or Edwin C. Becker, Esq., of Superior, will be suitably rewarded.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The weather yesterday was clear and cold, the late light fall of snow still lingering unthawed in the shade. The disadvantage is a serious one precipitated thus early upon numerous out of door enterprises in this city, where to fight frost is costly and difficult. A month of mild weather would be a mint of money to our laboring classes, few of whom have the money in the purse which should be their preparation for months of idleness.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR—THE LAST CHANCE.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's paper, that the steamer *Oyanta*—the last boat of the season—is about to leave for Lake Superior. Shippers, and others interested in the matter, will do well to make a note of her departure and be governed accordingly. Capt. Drew is the agent.

THE MARKETS.—Our market men are getting most comfortably ready for Thanksgiving week. Poultry and game, are lying in tempting piles, and should the present favorable weather continue, our housekeepers will command a large bill of fare for the extra dinner occasions at hand.

HORSE RAILROAD.—A portion of the iron for the State street Horse Railroad is now in this city.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. N. H. Schenck, at the residence of Mr. George A. Skinner, Mr. JAMES S. ROLL and Miss MARIA LOELLA SPRINGER.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. N. H. Schenck, at the residence of Mr. Robert Parrott, Mr. J. BOURNE, of Gambier, O., and Mrs. MARTHA IRWIN, of Cincinnati.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., at Boredine, Ozaukee County, Wis., after an illness of several months, ISAAC ARTHONY, Esq., aged sixty-two years.

Deceased was well known in Central New York, and father of Elliott Anthony, Esq., the present City Attorney of this city.

At Athens, Ill., on Friday morning, Nov. 19th, of Lung Fever, caught by Exposure, Corning WILLIAM R., infant son of Jasper Decker, Esq., aged 6 months and 20 days.

☞ CAMPHENE!—ST. LOUIS CAMPHENE for sale by the BBL. SAWYER, PAINE & CO., oct 15-3t 101 & 103 Lake street.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

REMOVAL.—The India Rubber store formerly located at the corner of South Water and Dearborn streets, has removed to 21 Dearborn street, one door north of Lake street, and opposite the American Express Co., where may be found a large stock of Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose, Clothing, Boots, Overshoes, Druggists' Articles, Tarpaulins and everything in the Rubber line. Also, Leather Belting, &c., at manufacturers' prices, wholesale and retail. Jno. B. Ivorce & Co., nov13-1w Agents for the Manufacturers.

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City $30 Sewing Machine. I. CORNELL & CO., 133 Lake st. oct26 1y

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

Religious Notices.

Divine service to be held at the First Evangelical Lutheran Church, to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., south west corner of Wabash avenue and Congress Street. Sabbath school at 2½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Martin, Pastor.

Rev. Haven of the Chicago Theological Seminary, will preach to-morrow in the Plymouth Church, corner Van Buren street and Ellina place, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M.

—St. John's Church, Union Park, West Side, Episcopal Divine service every Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Vestry Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Rev. Henry N. Bishop, Rector.

—The church of the Ascension, Episcopal, on Oak st., between Wells and Lasalle. N. D., is open every Sunday for Divine service, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

—Second Reformed Dutch Church, corner of West Monroe and Sangamon sts., Rev. J. M. Ferris, pastor. Service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ o'clock in railroad chapel, Griswold street, South Side, by Rev. H. Waddle, of the United Presbyterian Church.

—The Rev. Archibald Nisbitt, West Presbyterian Church, corner of Wash ington and Jeff erson streets will deliver his fifth lecture on the "Widows and young maidens of the Bible, on the evening of Sabbath next at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The widow of the Prophet."

—A series of Lectures addressed to the young, will be delivered in the Second Universalist Church of this city, Union Street, West Division, by R. V. A. C. Barry, commencing on Sunday evening, Nov. 21st.

—The Reverend lecture-seeker will lecture in Metropolitan Hall, Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Hall will be warmed

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The New Filibuster Expedition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—*The Times'* correspondent says it is now considered certain by the friends of General Walker that his expedition will not be interfered with by the naval forces of either the United States or Great Britain. From certain information that they had obtained as to the tenor of the instructions in reference to their clearance, sent to the collector of Mobile, they are quite sure that no difficulty will be experienced there.

The *Herald's* correspondent says on undoubted authority, that the British naval officers in the Carribean Sea, will not interfere with Walker at sea, but they are instructed to capture him on land. From the same source the officers will act under authority of the protectorate, and if on the soil of Nicaragua or Costa Rica, upon an invitation from the Government of these States.

MOBILE, Nov. 18.—General Walker's arrangements are so far perfected that it is announced that the first cargo of emigrants for Nicaragua will leave from this port on Saturday. The number of persons who have joined the expedition are collected here in readiness for embarkation.

Sailing of a Steamer—Suit for Libel—A Mob.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The steamer Circassian sailed this P. M. for Aspinwall, St. Johns. She took out upwards of one hundred passengers.

Mr. John Hecker, the well-known banker, has entered a suit for libel against the *Sun* and *Herald* for publishing the spurious notice and the distribution of food to the poor on Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Hecker is one of the parties whose names were attached to the notice.

Another of the reputed signers was attacked in the street to-day, by a mob of the victims of the hoax, and his life threatened. He escaped with the aid of the police, who arrested several of the assailants.

Three Children Burned to Death.

ALTON, Nov. 18.—The *Courier* learns that three children of a family named Hall, residing at Auburn, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and about 35 miles from this city, were left alone in the house during the temporary absence of their mother, on Tuesday last, and by some means the house took fire and was burned to the ground, the children perishing in the flames. Mrs. Hall returned when the flames first burst out, and rushed in to save her children, but without success. She was badly burned. All the children were sick at the time.

Catastrophe in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—This morning the State arsenal, on 54th street, was rendered a heap of ruins. The blooming gave way, crushing everything in its course, and prostrating most of the side and partition walls. A portion of the wall fell on an adjoining house, crushing in the roof and every thing in it, severely a woman lying in bed. The building was in process of erection and nearly completed. Built of stone, 200 feet long, 100 feet wide and 50 feet high, it being too early in the morning for working.

Completion of the South Pass Wagon Road.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Col. Lander, Superintendent of the South Pass Wagon Road, arrived at St. Joseph on the 14th. He reports the road completed to Salt Lake, a distance of 681 miles, and at a cost of $40,000. The Government appropriated $175,000, and allowed eighteen months' time to complete it in. Lander's party will winter at St. Joseph, and start again in the spring.

The Cheyennes had burned the grass along the Platte, causing much suffering among cattle.

Sale of a Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* says the Lexington and Danville Road has been sold at public auction for $130,000 to M. C. Campbell, Bowler & Co. The rolling stock, fixtures, &c., were disposed of to the same parties for about $10,000. There were several bidders.

☞ GREAT COST SALE TO CLOSE OUT THE CONCERN.

CLOTHING

—AT—

TAPPEN'S, 108 LAKE-ST.

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Having determined to dissolve our co-partnership at the close of the present business season, and wind up the concern, we have marked prices down to PRIME COST. Our pre-sent stock having been manufactured by ourselves, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, as well as securing the best of workmanship, it will be to the interest of purchasers to call at the East. We offer to dealers an opportunity to replenish their stocks at LOWER PRICES than with the JOBBER, as no one can be found ready-made elsewhere in town at any price.

TAPPEN BROS.,
105 Lake street.

ONE PRICE ONLY.
No Trust. Please don't ask it. nov16

☞ GREAT NATIONAL WORK!

BANCROFT'S

History of the United States.

Published by

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

118 WASHINGTON-ST. BOSTON.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT. By Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT. With Portraits, Maps, etc., Vols. I to VII. 8vo. cloth, now ready.

VOLUME VII is also issued as Vol. I. of the American Revolution, of which it commences the history, concluding with an account of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

VOLUME VIII will shortly appear, and the remaining volumes as soon as prepared for the press.

The unequalled facilities possessed by Mr. Bancroft in the preparation of these volumes, and the many years of labor and research which he has bestowed upon them, together with the admirable and attractive style in which they are written, insure their reception as the most universally recorded, both in Europe and America, as the best history of this country yet produced, and as a standard and authority.

"Among the historians who have attained a high and deserved reputation in the United States within the last few years, we do not hesitate to place the name of George Bancroft. His experience in political and diplomatic life, his habits of patient investigation, and his singular union of the highest mental faculties, qualify him for the task which he has undertaken, and he will be reckoned among the genuine master-piece of historical genius."—Westminster Review.

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"Mr. Bancroft's work improves as it advances. We are pleased to find that the author's style of composition is so continued in her more difficult theme, although the narrative on which he has now entered, demands the skill of her best writers, to weave its various interests into one smooth and even whole."—[London Literary Gazette.

"It is so much a matter of course with us to expect everything that is learned, brilliant and instructive in a new book by Bancroft, as to regard a dazzling light and a fine climate next from the sun, and one surprises us as much as the other."—[New York Evening Post.

The *Gazette* says the Lexington and Danville Road has been sold at public auction for $130,000 to M. C. Campbell, Bowler & Co. The rolling stock, fixtures, &c., were disposed of to the same parties for about $10,000. There were several bidders.

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VOLUME VII is also issued as Vol. I. of the American Revolution, of which it commences the history, concluding with an account of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

VOLUME VIII will shortly appear, and the remaining volumes as soon as prepared for the press.

The unequalled facilities possessed by Mr. Bancroft in the preparation of these volumes, and the many years of labor and research which he has bestowed upon them, together with the admirable and attractive style in which they are written, insure their reception as the most universally recorded, both in Europe and America, as the best history of this country yet produced, and as a standard and authority.

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1,500 BAGS RIO COFFEE IN STORE and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

New Advertisements.

LOST, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, ONE roll of bank bills, containing fifty dollars. The finder will receive a reward of five dollars by returning the same to the office of the Press and Tribune. nov20 1t58 2*

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THE STOCK OF T. B. DAVIS, 46 DEARborn st. est, is selling off to close the concern, at

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1858.

Remedy for Illegal Voting Demanded.

It is a little remarkable that while universal suffrage in the United States is receiving warm encomiums from one of the wisest and most earnest of English reformers, we are called upon to chronicle the existence of grave doubts and fearful forebodings, on the same subject, in the minds of sincere and sagacious men on this side of the water, where the ballot and universal suffrage are working out their results. We do not wonder that, at a distance, the operations of our institutions had, nominally, on the unbiased will of a "free and enlightened people," should seem attractive and worthy of imitation. Observers a long way off, see only the grand results already achieved, and the ponderous machinery by which they have been brought about. Nor do we wonder that those who have a near view of the influences at work for the control of our political contests and the unhallowed means by which they are determined in favor, not unfrequently, of wrong and injustice, should despair when they see how far the people are below that standard of right by which their own actions and opinions are controlled. The truth, as in most other cases, lies between the two extremes. There is much to admire in the system that we have adopted; and there is unfortunately as much in the engines by which that system is operated, to condemn. The advocate of despotism and the doubter who scoffs at the idea of self-government, need not go beyond the frauds upon the ballot-box, now so numerous, the ignorance and prejudice by which voters are swayed, the hideous misgovernment and enormous taxation of our largest cities, and the wide recognition of the most odious and dangerous doctrines, to establish any facts which he might allege against suffrage as the rule. The Republican whose confidence in the worth and integrity of the masses never falters and who sees in the ballot the means by which all nations may finally be regenerated, will seek everywhere in vain for the freedom, the equal and exact justice and economical and effective government which are common to all our rural districts. The problem is, how to get rid of the evil, not how to destroy the good—to devise ways and means by which the benefits of suffrage may be everywhere realized, and its acknowledged evils rooted out. And this is the problem which, all over the Union, is engaging the attention of thoughtful and patriotic men.

Legislation of some sort, in all States which contain either large cities or any considerable admixture of Celtic population, is imperatively demanded to arrest the disorders and irregularities—the fraudulent voting, ballot-box stuffing, and illegal returns, by which self-government is made a farce and universal suffrage a thing to be despised. We must have additional guards thrown around the ballot-box, additional guards against the frauds of canvassers, additional guards against double and other illegal voting, additional guards against naturalization. Legislation must destroy the power of organized bands of corrupt and desperate politicians to influence, by their doubtful practices, results upon which the welfare of the nation depends. Without some reform in this direction the career which is eating at the political life of our cities, will commence its ravages on the healthy districts adjoining, and the whole country, under the training it now has, will soon deserve the reproaches which the enemies of freedom heap upon it. We have in Illinois little to hope for from the Legislature about to assemble. The dominant party in that, have not heretofore favored reform. They have enjoyed most of the advantages compassed by the irregularities of which we speak; and we shall look in vain to them for any enactment by which their power will be diminished. But let us hope that the Republicans will not permit the important matter go by without being thoroughly and properly discussed. Let them offer to the majority such measures as will prove their desire to keep our elections pure and the ballot-box sacred; and let the responsibility of rejection rest wherever it may belong. We, in connection with the Republican party everywhere, are opposed to any restrictions upon the elective franchise not demanded by the manifold abuses which are making the franchise valueless. But let us have additional safeguards set up whereby the blessings of self-government may be perpetuated.

Reply to a Criticism.

The New York *Tribune* freely but kindly criticises Mr. Lincoln's conduct of the great canvass in Illinois. Has it ever heard this story:

"A young man—by the way, a writer for a metropolitan newspaper—was possessed of an idea that he had a "call" in preaching. He was not particularly distinguished for either personal or theoretical piety; but after long and painful preparation believed himself intellectually qualified for the ministerial office. Entering the pulpit for the first sermon, he struck out manfully in his discourse; but, before half a dozen sentences were ended, became embarrassed, confused, overwhelmed. He broke down, after one or two desperate lurches, took his hat and cloak walked out of the desk, down the steps, and, facing the tittering congregation, said; "You who are snickering may believe it is an easy thing to preach. I know it is up-hill business; and if you want to prove it, try it—"d——n you, try it!"

If our friends of the *Tribune* believe they can preach better than Abe Lincoln, let them pitch in!

Go away from Home to Hear the News.

We cut the following from a Springfield (Ill.) letter in the New York *Times*, Douglas organ:

There seems to be a doubt as to the legality of the election of the four Republican Representatives from Chicago. The illegality consists in an infraction of the law enacted Feb. 7, 1849, under the constitutional provision requiring that "All votes shall be given by ballot." [Constitution, Art. 6, Sec. 2] The law reads as follows:

"The method of voting shall be by ballot, which ballot shall be folded by the voter so as to conceal the names of the Judges or Board of election, on one side, and with such folding, or another fold, the voter shall write or print upon his ballot, without any number or figures thereon, (intended to distinguish one ballot from another,) the name of the person for whom he votes for each office to be filled, and the number of votes he gives for each person."

The Republicans, with the intention of distinguishing their ballots as they were polled, carried on engraving to be made, similar to machine engraving used in bank-notes, whereby they had printed upon the back side of every ticket they polled, so that in reality, excepting a few written and printed tickets, they have no legal votes cast for their candidates.

If that's all, Messrs. the four Republican members elect from Cook County have not much cause of alarm, because the statement in regard to the ballots is wholly untrue. They had no distinguishing mark whereby they could be told from the votes cast by the opposite party.

Illness of Major Harris.

The Springfield correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of the 13th inst., says:

I have just returned from the bedside of the Hon. Thomas L. Harris; probably the next letter you will receive must announce his death. You remember that during the late session of Congress he was taken sick on the cars in the discharge of his official duties, on account of ill health. He returned home and partially recovered, but was again prostrated by the repeated use of a poisonous drug. Apparently he recovered from that also, but previous to the late election his health again failed, and he was unable to take any active part in the canvass, beyond writing a letter to the friends who had again put him in nomination. He insisted on being carried to the polls to vote, but has not since been able to leave his bed. It is almost impossible that he should ever leave it.

Illness of Major Harris.

Although Mr. Douglas has succeeded in carrying a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and thus securing his re-election to the Senate, it is known that he is not the choice of the people of Illinois for that office. He succeeded in consequence of the advantage he had in the arrangement of the districts, by which he's a considerable majority of the aggregate votes of the State against him. It is now conceded that the Republican State ticket is elected by a majority ranging from three to five thousand. Lincoln, and not Douglas, is the choice of the people of Illinois for United States Senator.—*Washington Republic.*

Quaint Title.

A good many curious titles of old books have been published from time to time, but we have seen none of late more odd than the title of a sermon preached by Rev. W. Seaber in 1760, and published in Boston, which ran as follows:

A Wedding Ring, fit for the Finger; or, the Duties of Husbands as the Sons of Israel, with directions to those Men who want Wives, how to choose them; and to those women who have Husbands, how to love them. Lately open in a Sermon at a Wedding in Edmeston.

Convention of Northwestern Manufacturers and Mechanics.

A Convention of Northwestern Mechanics and Manufacturers was held at Cincinnati on the 17th inst. The assemblage consisted mainly of those who are engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, and their object was to devise measures whereby suitable prominence and attention would be paid to new inventions and improvements in their special department of manufactures, at State and other agricultural fairs, or to institute separate exhibitions on their own account in the Spring or early Summer months. The reasons which have prompted this movement are set forth in the following remarks of Mr. Hedges before the Convention.

Mr. Hedges said it was evident to all persons who manufactured agricultural implements, that the time when the Agricultural State Fairs were held was too late for the proper exhibition of agricultural implements.

Farmers have then completed most of their work, and are not interested in machines for getting in hay, or other crops. They do not need them that season, and as this is an age of progress, they hope that before the next comes the machine will be improved. So late in the fall there is very little chance either for exhibiting the position or working of agricultural implements.

If an exhibition of such machinery could be made in the spring or early summer, the farmer would feel more sold in it, and be more likely to buy than he would be in the fall.

State Fairs too are overgrown institutions. There is no opportunity to weave the produce of the farm into the new and undecided plan so as many classes to get proper men on the Committees—men who will do the work of examination thoroughly and well.

Mr. Hedges further objected to the application of the premium system to agricultural implements. The mere removal of a premium was not so good a reward for the successful inventor, as to put in his compensation a detailed account of the performances and structure of each machine of merit, would be. Also, a man buying upon a premium or a machine, would very likely improve it somewhat, or, at any rate, it before spring, and yet go about as they it under that impression. The new machine is therefore not as it appears to the purchaser. In a competent Committee would investigate a machine thoroughly, and make a report describing the construction and work, buyers could judge for themselves.

On all these accounts he thought it would be better to have an exposition of mechanical and agricultural implements in the spring or summer.

After considerable discussion in which some advocated the policy of getting locos entirely from all State and Agricultural Boards, while others contended that mere organization was all that would be necessary to secure an equality of rights to manufacturers at State fairs—the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That it is expedient to organize a Mechanical and Manufacturers' Association for the better development of these interests in the country.

2. That any organization friendly to the objects of this Association, be invited to co-operate with us.

Miles Greenwood of Cincinnati, was elected President of the "Western Mechanical Association;" D. G. Reab, of Rising Sun, Indiana, Vice President; Arthur Peter, Louisville, Recording Secretary; W. L. Bickler, Cincinnati, Corresponding Secretary, and Charles Todd, St. Louis, Treasurer.

After some discussion of the way in which the objects of the Association should be accomplished, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Boards of Management of the several Agricultural Societies within the region represented by this Society, be requested by the Corresponding Secretary to adopt such a scale of premiums, based upon ample trial and investigation, as shall do sufficient justice and afford proper encouragement to the mechanical department exhibited therein.

A committee was appointed to procure, in connection with the Corresponding Secretary, a memorial to the State Boards, setting forth the grievances of the mechanics, and the purposes of this Association.

Messrs. Hedges of Cincinnati, Dewit of Cleveland, Harris of Columbus, A. O. Hunt of Louisville, I. E. Vinton of Indianapolis, and H. D. Emory of Chicago, were appointed that Committee.

Not more than twenty persons were in attendance upon the Convention. Whether the Association will be able, without the aid of constitution and by-laws, to hold together long enough, or set with the necessary efficiency to accomplish the object in view, remains to be seen. The evils complained of are not imaginary, and it is to be hoped the State Boards will proceed without further prompting to institute appropriate reforms.

The Canadian Reciprocity.

The Montreal *Pilot*, in an address on "Our Slippery Friends Over the Way," meaning thereby the people of this country, gives voice to its fears that the success of the Republican party, which it elegantly denominates as "black Republican," portends a return to a vigorous system of protectionism for the supposed interest of the manufacturing classes. "If this party once gets the ascendancy in the nation," says the *Pilot*, "they will find it convenient to get up, or at least to sanction, an outcry against maintaining the existing reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, a dislike to which is no new feeling amongst the American people, especially those nearest to the frontier." We think our amiable cotemporary may safely quiet his fears in regard to this matter. Opposition to the Reciprocity Treaty in this country comes entirely from the politicians of the slaveholding States. The Republican party has no reason for cultivating any other than friendly relations with our Canadian neighbors, and will certainly never initiate or countenance a movement designed to interfere with the commercial relations of the two countries. The Republican party reserve the right to shield itself against that hostility to the Treaty of Reciprocity is at the basis of the recent decision of the Administration in regard to the admission of flour manufactured in Canada from American grain. That decision is evidently opposed to both the letter and spirit of the Treaty, and can only be accounted for on the ground of pressure from the Southern States.

How the Austria got on Fire.

One of the passengers on board the Austria, Philip Berry, by name, who dates from the new Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, New Jersey, publishes a communication in the New York *Times*, in which he says the story that the Austria got on fire from burning tar used for fumigator, is not substantiated. He thinks the vessel took fire from the furnaces. He says that on the day before the burning it was reported on board that the Captain had made a bet that he would be in New York on the 18th, (the following Saturday). To do this would have required the vessel to make 290 miles a day, whereas she had only been making 211. To accomplish this the fire was increased, and on Sunday evening the flames came out above the smoke pipe 15 or 20 feet in the air—this giving a column of 60 or 70 feet of flame from the furnaces. The passage ways between deck became oppressively hot, and the whole vessel heated up. He says:

"Taking the Captain's betting, together with its conditioned requirements, and the excess of fire in the furnace immediately after, and these facts tell the simple story: That they were *pressing the vessel to the uttermost*, and which resulted in a nap beyond the uttermost."

"Now, at the time the alarm was given, the flames were coming up under the quarter deck. They must have ravished already two hundred and fifty feet of the ship's length. If the tarbucket was the cause of the fire, the fire started in the fore part of the steerage; and to completely overmaster the midships, and fled their way under the quarter-deck, by the time the alarm was given, must be explained by other principles than the old common sense.

"Will this not give some clue to the Captain's falsity? Could not a guilty conscience—a consciousness of doing wrong, and the fear of this result—have been causes which made the Captain a child when he should have been a giant?"

Fatal Accident on the G Western Railway.

The Hamilton *Spectator* of Wednesday morning says: "We regret to learn that Mrs. Harland, relict of John Harland, Esq., the well known agriculturist of Guelph, met with a dreadful death by an accident on the Great Western Railway on Monday evening. The deceased had come from Detroit by the express train, and on leaving the exchange car at Harrisburg, she fell in some way beneath the train, which passed over her, severing the legs from the body. This occurred about half past 6 P. M., and she expired under her sufferings at about 9 o'clock.

Removal of Iowa College.

A correspondent of the New York *Independent* refers to the removal of Iowa College as follows. He says:

The Congregational churches of Iowa placed their College on the Mississippi River when Davenport was only a rural village. It is now a commercial city with a population of near 20,000, and twice, by street grading and street opening, has the College been removed in that town. Davenport is on the eastern extremity of the State, with a large foreign population. Grinnell, the present location, is central for the State, settled by eastern people who compose a large and flourishing Congregational Church. The place is remarkable for health, good water and rich soil, and is quite sure to be reached by a railroad early in the year 1860, passing westward to the capital. The College will receive from the people here property worth, at a low estimate, $40,000, including a large, well-built brick edifice, to be ready for students the next year. It is understood that an able President of the College has been chosen, whose name will not be made public until the appointment be accepted.

☞ The Michigan State Musical Convention, which convenes at Adrian on the 30th instant, is to be under the direction of W. B. Bradbury of New York.

Railway Matters.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—This great thoroughfare was for many months the object of the most bitter and unscrupulous attack by the money sharks of Wall street, and the papers of New York city, who cater to their interest. Every effort that could be used to render bankrupt the entire concern, has been tried, and for a time it was doubtful how the struggle would end. No doubt there were cardinal mistakes in its management years ago, and it will take time and energy to work out of these blunders. That this is sure to be done we have not a particle of question. The President of the road—Col. Geo. Bliss, of Springfield, Mass—has been spending some time in Toledo, and along the line of the road, giving his personal supervision to the details connected with its management. Everything is now done with Yankee tact, energy and economy—a system which will ere long, with the revival of business, restore this great thoroughfare to its former position among the railways of the West. Even the New York *Herald* has become convinced of this, and expresses its entire confidence in the management of the road.

Col. Bliss left this city yesterday morning after having spent several days in giving his personal attention to the interests of the road in this city. The new Superintendent, Mr. Campbell, is a gentleman of great energy and experience, and will contribute largely to the success of the road.

TRAFFIC OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Traffic receipts for the week ending Nov. 6th, 1858.

Passengers	$2,352 60
Freight	3,410 84
Parcels, Mails and Express	1,332 73
Total	$7,096 17
Corresponding week last year	4,355 17
Increase	$1,841 00

THE N. Y. CENTRAL RAILWAY.—One of our New York exchanges says:

The Committee appointed to examine into the affairs and condition of the Central Railroad, at the Canandaigua meeting in December last, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening. They intend to pass over the entire track of the road, and their report will be searching and thorough.

That is the true policy for every railway to adopt. In no way a corporation as the New York Central, the utmost vigilance is necessary to prevent abuses and keep the road in a sound healthy condition. In this regard the New York Central has always maintained a high standard—one worthy of the emulation of the other railways of the Union.

EXTRAORDINARY PREPARATIONS FOR THE FORECLOSURE OF THE MORTGAGES ON THE NAPIERTA & CENTRAL RAILROAD.—An Indianapolis paper says: "Winding Up." BY CONTRACT, OF INSOLVENT RAILWAY COMPANIES IN AMERICA.—It will be remembered that we published some three weeks since, the rumor of the disposition of a Mr. Haller, then in Europe, to take the job of foreclosing the first and second mortgages on the M. & I. R. R., amounting in all to a half million dollars—or the compensation of ten per cent. or *five hundred and fifty thousand dollars*. We have since learned that the capitalists of Europe would have no objection to the operation, provided the charge so imputed to the Indianapolis Company, and the contract.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

New Publications.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF WRECK AND SALVAGE. By WILLIAM MAYOR, Junior of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

This work is of very great importance to the legal profession, and commercial men, who reside upon the borders of the great lakes. It is as much adapted to this latitude as that of Key West, and every one who has an interest in maritime affairs will derive interest and profit from its perusal. The principal appearance into and outlet from the Gulf of Mexico is between the Florida Keys and Havana, a comparatively narrow channel, and through this outlet there passes annually property in vessels and cargoes estimated at three or four hundred millions of dollars. The Gulf Stream runs through this channel into the Atlantic. Its irregularity, the rapidity and direction of the current, the narrowness of the channel, bad weather, and storms, produce annually a large number of shipwrecks upon a few miles. Within the last ten years over sixteen millions of property have been wrecked or damaged and carried into Key West.

Amid his judicial labor in disposing of this vast amount of property, the learned Judge has explored a field hitherto almost unbroken, and conferred a great benefit upon all who do business upon the great waters. Chapters fifteen and sixteen are especially interesting to the general reader, to merchants, owners and masters of ships, and underwriters as well. The principals of salvage and the amounts allowed to salvors are here discussed in a masterly manner. Every practitioner in Admiralty will welcome this work as an aid to lighten his labors.

Personal and Political.

Gov. McRae, of Mississippi, the successor of Gen. Quitman in Congress, is an ardent advocate of the re-opening of the African Slave Trade, and may be expected to break ground on that subject, at the coming session.

—Mr. Charles Mackay has been delivering his course of lectures on "The Poesy, Songs, and Song Writers of England and Scotland," at the Pavilion, Brighton, to but small audiences.

—Since Morphy has been in Europe, up to the time of the close of the Harwitz game, he has played 117 games, 16 of which he lost, 88 won, and 13 drawn.

—Week before last a man named Joshua King, a quack doctor, and a local preacher in the M. E. Church, (North,) living on Elk River, Nicholas County, Va., eloped with two grown daughters of Mr. Michael Griffith, leaving his wife and a large family in destitute circumstances.

—M. Adolphe Reichenheim, a Jewish merchant of Berlin, has donated 5,000 thalers to the society established to afford aid to poor students, on condition that the same should be denominated the "Homboldt Fund."

—The jury in the case of McNeely, tried last week for the killing of young Howard near Petersburg, failed to agree upon a verdict. There will be a another trial at the next term of the Menard County Court.

—Longfellow's new poem is a godsend to the Boston antiquarians. The papers teem with historical sketches of Puritan customs. The last point in dispute is treated in a communication in the Boston *Advertiser*. The query is, "Did Priscilla Mullins use a small spinning wheel, or a large one?"

Dr. Henry Hammond, son of Senator Hammond of South Carolina, has been appointed Professor of Natural Science in Franklin College, Ga.

—Senator Broderick, of California, arrived in St. Louis on the 17th inst., having traveled the Overland route by Placerville, Great Salt Lake City and the South Pass. He left San Francisco on the 1st of October, in the mail coach, but did not travel in that line the whole distance. Senator Broderick was suffering, on his arrival, from injuries received by being thrown out of a wagon, by which one of his ribs was broken, and one of his feet had also been frost bitten. He left St. Louis the same day for New York.

—Col. T. C. Henderson, member of Congress elect from Arkansas, was severely injured by being thrown from his buggy just preceding the election, in July, so that he will probably be a cripple for life. He is not able to walk without crutches yet, and probably will never be.

—A movement is on foot in New York city to form a "People's Party," preparatory to the municipal election in December. In Boston the Republicans and Douglas Democrats have been trying to coalesce for a like purpose.

—It is announced that Mr. Kemble and his friends will vigorously contest Mr. Haskins' election before the State Canvassers first, and failing there, in the House. Haskins' friends and supporters are jubilant over the result, and at various places in the District, are preparing for congratulatory meetings, speeches, bonfires, firing of cannon, &c.

—The people of New York have voted down the proposition for a Convention to revise their Constitution, by 80,000 majority.

Illinois State Natural History Society.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

ELSWICK, Nov. 18, 1858.

It is probably known to many of your readers that in June last, at a Convention assembled in Bloomington, there was organized an Association called the Illinois State Natural History Society. Of this Society, Prof. Turner, of Jacksonville was appointed President, Dr. J. A. Kennicott of West Northfield, Vice President, Prof. C. E. Hovey, of Bloomington, Secretary, and Prof. C. D. Wilber, General Agent. The object of this Society is to promote the study of Natural History among the citizens and especially among the teachers of this State, and to form a collection or museum, which is to be located at Bloomington, and connected with the State Normal University at that place.

This collection is in daylight to render as extensive as possible, and especially complete in all that pertains to the Natural History of our own State, so that the various branches of natural science which are taught at the Normal University may be fully illustrated; and that there may be as full a representation of the geological, botanical and zoological productions of this and other States and countries as can be obtained.

Prof. Wilber has, since his appointment as General Agent, been actively employed in prosecuting the business of the Society by canvassing the State, giving popular lectures on scientific subjects, and engaging the co-operation of naturalists, and by making collections for the museum. He has, during this time been East, procured a valuable Spectacian Microscope, and obtained contributions of minerals, shells, &c., valued at over one thousand dollars. He has also secured a valuable botanical collection in this State comprising specimens of about 1,000 species.

The State of Illinois is yet behind many others, in a thorough, scientific exploration of her natural productions and resources. And what some other States have done at an immense expense our State may do, through this Natural History Society at a comparatively trifling outlay.

It is to be hoped that a sufficient appropriation will be granted by the next Legislature to the Society to enable it to prosecute a complete and thorough exploration of the State.

It is well known that the strictly geological survey of the State is already being prosecuted by Messrs. A. H. Worthen and H. McCleary, we need a more extensive survey, to include the departments of zoology and botany. The complete reports of the survey of the State of New York, are of immense interest and value, and one equal after by the lead Scientists of the old world and the new. Let Illinois have a complete survey which shall equally commend itself to the people. There are men within the borders thoroughly qualified for this important work.

There is another Society of recent origin, which deserves the attention and patronage especially of the city of Chicago. I allude to the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences. This Society has been in existence for about six months and is now doing a great work in Natural History, as any one may discover by inspecting the museum in Dearborn Seminary.

Here a noble object for the encouragement and patronage of the friends of science in Chicago. Give this society your aid, young men! and let it have the merit of collecting such facts, observations and discoveries in natural science, as it has already obtained, and in otherwise advancing the objects of the society.

Geo. Vasey.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD, O.

Withdrawal from the Slaveholding Conferences.

On Saturday last the Convention, after much discussion, and with only two negatives, one ministerial and one lay, to sanction affirmative votes, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, first and notable facts, the indications of sacred logic, the dictates of Christian prudence and enlightened sense of our duty to God and man, justify and warrant this convention in the course of the several Annual Conferences been represented, in now declare all official connection, co-operation, and official fellowship with the said Conferences, and each Conference and Churches, within the Methodist Protestant Association, as presided or otherwise having and there reading, as specified in the said memorial, to be now and forever suspended.

Provision was afterward made for the compilation of a new Hymn Book in conjunction with the Wesleyan denomination, and Committees appointed to take steps for a union with the Wesleyans, and to choose between Cincinnati and Pittsburg as a location for the "Methodist Protestant" publisher.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1858.

It seems to be the settled conviction of the President and his Cabinet, that the Paraguay expedition will be decided shortly. President Lopez does not wish to fight. The truth is believed to result from the apparent delay in getting the vessels to the interior, as a measure of the Cabinet. The vessels can not proceed as would be expected, up to the Mouth of the Paraguay, against the Rapids of Salto Grande, in the dead of Lopez' own country, composed of the ministers of the other powers, would be unwise. It comes to

Special Notices.

It is Seldom that we notice anything in the medical line, nor would we now, unless we could be convinced that we are not doing our duty as Journalists in recommending to the public Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters for the cure of that most terrible and fatal disease of Fever and Ague. From our own experience with this valuable specific, we can safely say, that for disease or of the above nature, it stands without a rival. Its timely assistance has saved many a fellow-being from a premature grave. Every day we hear of it effecting the worst cases of Fever and Ague. To those who are in the least afflicted with any of the complaints arising from an irregularity of the digestive organs nothing can be more beneficial than these Bitters We cheerfully recommend them to the thousands in this State who are suffering the most intense pain, as a certain cure for their ills. Try them and be convinced of their many excellent qualities.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. no8 pw

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap, the only genuine, will be found to be best Toilet Soap in use, possessing a free and creamy lather, a lasting and delicate perfume, and warranted not to injure the skin. Beware of counterfeits.

F. S. Cleaver's Musk and Extra Scented Brown Windsor and Cleaver's Sea Foam or Sea Foam Tooth Powder for the teeth and gums, to be had at all respectable Fancy Grocery and Fancy Stores in the United States, Canada and London. Wholesale Depot St and 33 Dey street, New York. oct26 1y&13m J. G. ROYTON, Agt.

A Card.—The Subscribers beg to an- nounce that they have been appointed Agents for the sale of WALTHAM WATCHES, and that they are now prepared to supply the Trade at Manufacturer's Prices. They will guarantee the satisfactory performance of every Watch sold by them, and will exchange any one found defective in that the durability of these Watches and their unequalled time-keeping qualities warrant them in so doing. CONSUMERS will not forget that in buying genuine Watches they avoid the numerous profits at present charged on the fictitious article, before it reaches them, as well as the duties and expenses of importation.

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS.
No. 181 Clark street.

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease and deem it incurable, will receive a Lerrea giving information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their name and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," 1130 Broadway, N. Y. no14-4m 24t w&s4

Buyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an unfailing remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various diseases incidental to the Western States and Canada, such as Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria, of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. Buyer, Botanist and Chemist, and sold by Buyer, Tice & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and could be used by women, children or invalids with safety, as it is entirely free from mercury, arsenic or anything else injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a decided tonic, and as such it is restored to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so universally impaired in this class of diseases.

Fever and Ague and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," particularly in regions where Physic (as it cannot be readily consulted), which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

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Those who are in need of a medicine of the above nature will find this remedy in every way worthy their confidence, and one that will not disappoint them in the result.

Physicians are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Orders from the country promptly filled and shipped by express. no15-1y

Cheap! FOR SALE LOT ON NORTH Clark street, north of Noyd's Avenue, 2 Wells street and 2 Ogden avenue, on the dollar. The Hardy Lease. P. H. KERFOOT & CO.

PROPERTY HOLDERS.—Those who desire an improved property in Chicago, and take in part payment Brick farm or Albany, P. H. KERFOOT & CO., 80 Lasalle street.

BRICK AND BUILDERS.—Fifth of one of the best Hard-ware stocks in goods from the store, on the dollar. The Hardware Lease. S. H. KERFOOT, Assignee of James G Frisco.

Lake Forest. UNIVERSITY AT LAKE Forest, 30 miles north of Chicago, on the lake shore. The academic department, which has recently commenced its session in Academy Building, expects, and proposes to open a preparatory department next; and/or the present year, and proposes to open a collegiate department the ensuing year, when any who may wish to settle in a healthful and beautiful village, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, can be accommodated with a home. Chicago may soon supply all the additional wants of a thriving village, and is only 30 minutes ride by cars. Lots will be sold on reasonable time, to those who will improve them immediately. Application may be made to the corner of Wabash and Washington streets, Chicago, to PETER PAGE, Agent. no15-2w&3w

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do	do	at	12.00	"	8.50
do	do	at	9.00	"	6.50
do	do	at	10.00	"	7.00
do	do	at	8.00	"	5.75
do	do	at	7.50	"	5.00
do	do	at	6.50	"	4.50
do	do	at	6.00	"	4.00
do	do	at	5.00	"	3.50
do	do	at	4.50	"	3.00
do	do	at	3.50	"	2.50
do	do	at	2.00	"	2.00
do	do	at	2.50	"	1.75
DRESS COATS at		24.00	"		16.00
no	do	at	20.00	"	13 00
do	do	at	18.00	"	14.00
do	do	at	15.00	"	11.00
do	do	at	9.00	"	6.50
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do	do	at	7.00	"	5.50

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$25 SEWING MACHINE. Raymond's Latest Improved Double Threaded Sewing Machine

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Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to use it successfully.

Complete printed instructions will be sent with every machine. All inquiries by letter, with an extra postage stamp, will receive answers with a sample of sewing.

W. H. Raymond wanted in every town in the West. Address EDWIN CLARK, box 508, Chicago, Illinois, who can always be found at the Daguerreian Rooms, corner of Randolph and Clark streets, where the machine may be seen.

We have a great number of references but will give only the name of a few, who are using the Raymond Machine, viz.:

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Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads. Except one, sold in the world for less than $100. Which is the Machine to do any kind of work done by machinery, to examine ours. Samples of work sent by mail upon receipt of a dime. Machines sent to persons who never saw them, and most successfully after a few minutes instruction. Full printed instructions given. Sewing men, with a few hundred dollars to purchase stock, may now secure lucrative employment as agents in any of the principal towns of this State or Missouri. None others need apply. Call at

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From Bentley's Miscellany.

A THRILLING STORY.

ELEANOR VAUGHAN; OR, TWICE AVENGED.

Conclusion.

News, however, was at hand. In looking at the *Times* one day, Paul's eye lit on the following announcement in the first column:

"At Haughton, on the 22d inst., Viscount Holmdale, eldest son of the Earl of St. Arvon, to Mary, only child of Sir Andrew Bellingham, Bart., of Haughton Castle,——shire. Instead of "to Eleanor, only child of Richard Vaughan,——shire."

How this change in the programme had taken place Paul of course could not divine, and was he challenged by a host of conflicting feelings as soon? [illegible] he began to pray. He yielded to one only of heartfelt and deep compassion when, a few days afterwards, Fletcher learnt from the same means of communication the death of Eleanor's father, his old old friend, Squire Vaughan.

In a moment all was forgotten; all his own disappointment, all Eleanor's faithlessness—every thing was swept away by that one great feeling of heaven-born pity which surged up in Paul Fletcher's heart. How he loved as a lover, after the lapse of [illegible] he no could only hoped he might become! Ere he might be go to her! This was so much to be done upon her at once, poor child!

The wish was fulfilled. The next day Paul had a most unfeeling letter from a cousin of Eleanor's, an old widow lady who occupied the post of chaperone at Vaughan, whenever Eleanor felt disposed to be so protected.

The squire's death, Mr. Campbell said, had come suddenly upon them, though for the last two months he had failed very much. Poor dear Eleanor was in the greatest distress, she had had much to try her lately and Mrs. Campbell feared more was in store. Mr. Vaughan had left his affairs in the greatest disorder; the property was much involved. In fact, it was hinted that after every thing was cleared off, dearest Eleanor's share would be but small. Captain Fletcher would (Mrs. Campbell could not) receive a letter from the man of business by the care post as here, telling him that he had been appointed one of the executors to Mr. Vaughan's will. In fact, he already knew this, and the squire had never altered his will since. But on not withstanding all and had happened, the proud kind old soul was on to pay, would dear Captain Fletcher only not refuse to act? Would he (Eleanor did not know she was writing) would he only come to Vaughan and help them, and see what could be done? for she knew that he took more interest in Eleanor than any body else in the world, and that none of the other gentlemen appointed would take the trouble. The poor sufferer had asked for him on his death-bed, and had wondered why he was not beside them! *Would* he come to them now?

Would he? Was he not with them already in spirit? Would he not go through fire and water, to the world's end and back again, only to have the privilege of serving Eleanor Vaughan?

Paul obtained leave and was off at once, but he did not, as you may imagine, go to Vaughan. He went up at the village inn at Worsley, so as to be as near the—the property, he said to himself, as possible, and thence communicate with the lawyer who lived at Hurston, the county town. There was, of course, a meeting of executors, to which Paul gradually took the lead. He had gained the good-will of the man of business, Mr. Burton, who speedily found the advantage of working with a clear-headed man instead of the rather antiquated old gentleman to whom the management of Miss Vaughan's property had been consigned. None of them, however proved restive. One—a cousin of the squire's—remembered well how entirely the latter had trusted to the honor and good judgment of this friended man-by, and the two others were not so ry to find any one willing to take the greatest share of a rather complicated business off their hands, and so Paul found that he might without difficulty transact [illegible] his own strong young shoulders.

With what a will he set to work, how he toiled without ever feeling tired, how he rode about the country from one farm to another, how he raised back rackrented forwards to and from London talking over refractory creditors and cutting short dishonest ones, it would be difficult to describe. Hard, unceasing work as he had ever to do, it was a labor of love. It was Eleanor's work he was engaged in, it was all for Eleanor. Ah! if even in this small degree he could prove how much he loved—that is to say, how much he had loved—her! Years, alas! have looked worse bad. The spring had persisted in keeping the management of his estate in his own hands, and, by [illegible] of any interference on Mr. Burton's part. For this management he had lately grown quite unfit; many of the farms were unlet, and in some the tenants were dishonest, racked the land, were short of their rent on quarter-day and then appealed to Mr. Vaughan's sympathies. This appeal was rarely in vain, especially if their fathers or mothers or forbears or any kind had at any period, however remote, been settled on the estate. Old tenants—all tenants—old friends," the squire would murmur to himself. "I remember his father playing with Taylor's father. Well, well, we mustn't be too hard on them this time," and so on.

The expenditure in one way and another at Vaughan had been great, and so was the debt on the estate at the time of Mr. Vaughan's death, so that as first Paul feared Eleanor's helpessship would dwindle to very minute proportions. However, the labor of mind and body was not in vain, and with judicious management and thorough looking into matters assumed a better shape. Many of the farms were relet, arrears almost forgotten summoned up and demanded, exhorbitant charges raised; and just as Paul beginning to flatter himself that after every thing was paid up Eleanor would still be comfortably left, Mr. Burton discovered among the squire's papers, a note of silvery considerable sum of money lying at Coutts', and which but for this accidental find would have remained unclaimed. Thus, though Miss Vaughan's fortune was not so considerable as had been anticipated during her father's lifetime, she was now in more than independent circumstances, and it was chiefly to Paul's untiring zeal and good management that she owed the recovery of so much.

His work was now over, and he had no further excuse for remaining in the neighborhood of Vaughan. Yet it seemed very hard to have to leave it at all without having a glimpse of her. Let it be would have been had Paul alone been concerned, for nothing would have induced him to call upon her, or to take advantage of the position in which he had of late been placed with regard to her. But the evening before the day he had fixed upon to leave Worsely he received a note from Mrs. Campbell, expressing in warm terms her deep gratitude in behalf of Miss Vaughan for the manner in which he had granted her petition for assistance, and begging that he would come up to Vaughan and see her before he left. "Eleanor wishes me to thank you in person for she is unequal to seeing you; but she is anxious you should know how fully aware she is of all you have done for her, and how grateful."

It was a beautiful August evening when Paul Fletcher once more turned off the high road from Worsely, and walked along that well-known footpath across the meadow leading into the Copsewood. It had been his favorite walk with Eleanor—it had many memories. Paul did not dare to think as he went along; he was afraid of losing the mastery over himself, and even though he knew he was not to see Eleanor, the very sight of the old familiar house, the knowledge that though he did not see her still she was there, excited him painfully. Paul was young, and had not yet acquired great power of self-control.

He was shown into the library, the room where he had last seen her. But, as he had expected, of course it was now empty. That is, Mrs. Campbell was there alone. And the moment the kind, weak old lady saw Paul, she began to cry, which did not make him feel much more comfortable. However, it was soon over, and she went on to tell him all about every thing, missing no details of the squire's death with outbursts of gratitude for all Paul's kindness, as she called it, and lamentations over Eleanor's forlorn condition, which, all things considered, were perhaps rather *not apropos*. She fortunately had enough tact to avoid the subject of Lord Holmdale, though she dropped sufficient for Paul to gather that his lordship's admiration for Miss Vaughan had been too ephemeral long to withstand the attractions of Miss Bellingham and Haughton Park.

The evening was creeping on, and Paul at length took up his hat to go. It was very unreasonable—for his "expectation" of seeing only Mrs. Campbell had been quite fulfilled, and he had seen and heard her for a very long time, but he got up with a very unsatisfied feeling gnawing at his heart—a feeling of bitter disappointment and longing for something more. Well! he must go, and the something—but between "I must say good by, dear Mrs. Campbell," he said, holding out his hand, and grasping hers very hard indeed, "and I hope that it—I can be of any further use, you—you'll be so very kind as to write me word again. And I do trust Miss Vaughan—I mean you—that is, Eleanor——" But the last word of this rather entangled sentence was scarcely uttered, when a sound behind him made him look round, and made Mrs. Campbell start. The door had opened, and Eleanor Vaughan, in her deep mourning dress, had entered the room. A last gleam of evening sunshine fell through the side-window upon her, and mingling with her golden hair, illumined her beautiful features and unusually pallid complexion, as she stood for a moment in the doorway of this old oak room. Paul saw that she had grown even lovelier during the six months of their separation, and that this was in part caused by the recent sorrow which had softened the expression and chastened the proud beauty of her face. Unexpected as their meeting was to Paul, he managed to appear tolerably composed, though his colorless cheek, and hands, tightly clenched over the back of a chair, indicated the effort it was to him. But he had a holy horror of scenes, and this was especially not the moment for a display of feeling.

Miss Vaughan's manner, though it had gained in quietness, had not lost its graceful quietude, and she now came forward and held out her hand to Paul, as if the circumstances of their last meeting in that very room had never been. Paul held the hand for a moment and bangled out some common-place inquiries as to her health, etc.; after which he made an original remark upon the weather, and [illegible] three or four months elapsed without further news, while Paul still went on hoping.

After which period he was summoned by Mr. Burton to Hurston on business, which he was obliged to undertake. This business—we will only observe in part of our story—was on subject [illegible] the immediate marriage of Miss Vaughan to Henry, ninth Baron Torwood of Normolm, esq., etc. Owing to Miss Vaughan's recent affliction, the wedding was very quiet indeed, and the happy pair started immediately for the Continent. The bridal present were magnificent, the toilettes most recherchees, and the bride looked lovely. *Und so weiter.*

And here, reader, we drop the curtain over the first epoch of Paul Fletcher's history. Shortly after Lady Torwood's marriage, Paul's regiment was sent out to Kaffraria, where he enjoyed to the full the dangers and hazards of that murderous campaign; and being shot through the body within an ace of his heart, by Leibiers for weeks in a hut among the mountains with his small detachment party, the mountain pass being commanded on either side by bodies of natives, who, we know, had a pleasant talent for ambuscade.

Lady Torwood became quite the rage in London the season after her marriage. Her husband was very good-looking and good natured, very easily managed, and not exacting. Not brilliant; and looking up to his beautiful wife some awe and immense admiration—altogether an amiable, rather diluted young man. An "excellent husband," all Eleanor's friends said.

Lady Torwood had attained her object: she did what she liked, what she did every body else liked. She occupied a high step on the great ladder. Of course Lady Torwood was very happy.

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Chess Monthly for November.

A HIGHLY INTERESTING NUMBER TO CHESS PLAYERS.

Morphy the Greatest Player in the World.

THIS NUMBER CONTAINS SIX OF Morphy's Games with the—was German, shares in which he compelled to yield to the American's prowess. Also the Celebrated Game of Morphy in Knight Odds. The Blindfold Games in Paris—The score in France—incidents and Anecdotes—The Effect at Home, &c.

Mr. Lowenthal says that many of Morphy's Blindfold Games in Paris are worthy of the greatest masters—Sam Sharpe says he has read and studied, and the Chess authority after Staunton, declares that one of the games is worthy to be inscribed in letters of gold on the walls of the London Chess Club.

Number Six of Chess Monthly, GEORGE A. CARNES, 134 Lake street, Chicago. ☞ 25 per annum; The single number. Sent by mail. no1 1y-s06

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COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

The only noticeable feature in the money market to-day is the continued scarcity of currency. Nobody seems to have any to spare, and though exchange has been maintained at ¾ of one per cent., there was some tendency to warer and we presume large lots might have been purchased at one-half prem. There is a disposition to stand by present figures; but we should not be surprised to see them recede a quarter for a few days at least.

There is no demand for gold from any quarter and only small scattering lots are retailed at 1@1¼. Bank discounts are as usual 10 per cent., with plenty of funds to supply the demands of all legitimate business. Street rates are nominal at 1½@2 per cent. per month, with very few transactions.

The last number of the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

Money continues in fair demand for the purchase of pork and various purposes of trade; and can yet be obtained for all legitimate business at the regular rates. Sight Exchange on the East was selling pretty generally to day at ¾ premium, and probably all the Banks will stock at this to-morrow. On New Orleans ¾@¾ prem. Time bills are firm; we quote Edmonson's rates at 1 on 20 days; 1¼@1½ on 60 days; 2¼@2¾ on 90 days, and 3¼@4 on 4 months. A meeting of the Presid nts of the different State Banks is being held this evening for the consideration of certain amendments needed to their charter. They will also consider the subject of the rates for bills, and other incidental matters.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the Foreign Imports of Merchandize at New York for the week ending November 19, and since January 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
For the Week	$1,130,275	$644,404	$370,905
Gen'l Merchandize	4,008,379	1,787,579	2,581,913
Total for week	$5,138,654	$2,372,181	$2,917,779
Previously	106,150,399	105,460,000	91,756,704
Since January 1	$111,289,053	$131,832,181	$124,673,774

The exports (exclusive of specie) from New York for the week and since Jan. 1 were:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,503,445	$1,476,903	$1,219,479
Prod. only reported	66,8 ,035	61,719 775	60 319,009
Since Jan. 1	$66,191,340	$62,866,378	$63,189,851

These figures show what the process of liquidation and retrenchment is going on largely; for while our imports, as compared with those of '57, have fallen off $70,000,000, our exports have sunk only some $10,000,000. This is a clear gain of five millions per month for the entire year, which considering the amount of our superfluities must have a most healthy influence upon the finances of the country. "There's a better day coming," and it surely cannot be far away in the future.

COMMERCIAL.—The Flour market was very quiet to-day, and buyers generally did not feel disposed to pay former rates. Holders however were firm, and were determined to maintain prices. The sales were consequently very limited, at $5.50@5.90 for medium to choice Spring Extra.

The market for Spring Wheat was a shade more active to-day, and prices advanced, under a demand to fill out cargoes and supply short sellers. 1@2c. About 38,000 bushels changed hands at a range of 60@62c in store for No. 2, and 50@51c for Rejected. Winter Wheat was at a stand-still —buyers and sellers being 2@3c apart. At the close there was a fair inquiry for Spring—holders firm.

The Corn market was dull and heavy. A few sales of small lots in bags were made at 58½ on track. No. 1 Corn was dull and neglected. Oats quiet. Barley dull. Highwines still held at 19¾@20c, with sales of retail lots at those figures. Timothy seed is neglected, and quotations are merely nominal. Clover in request at $4.75@5, with very little coming in.

There was some inquiry for vessels to-day, but 6c is asked for wheat to Buffalo. One vessel goes to Milwaukee for a load of wheat for Buffalo at that rate.

The Hog market continued firm to-day. The receipts of live Hogs were between three and four thousand—twenty-five car loads having arrived by the Galena railway alone. The farmers of this region usually send their hogs to market dressed; and the receipt of such a number of live hogs at this season is an indication that farmers are anxious to sell at present rates, rather than risk a light crop of pork. But we have to add to this cause for a light crop of pork, the loss of hogs during the summer and fall season by "cholera," which has destroyed probably one half of the entire number of hogs in the counties bordering on both sides of the Wabash, from Vigo to its mouth. Thus it is evid nt that the pork crop of this season will, in all probability, be lighter than it was in 1854.

Potatoes and apples are also very scarce. Very many farmers have not raised enough of either to supply their own families.

Chicago Dry & Wholesale Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 20.

FREIGHTS—Rate Buffalo lakes wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 6c.

FLOUR—Very quiet. Sales reported to-day are:—200 bbls "Grey Hawk" Spring Extra at $5.50; 64 bbls choice Spring Extra at $5.90; all to arrive.

WHEAT—Winter—Not transactions. Buyers and sellers 2@3 apart. No. 1 fall, nominal at 80c in store; No. 2 Red nominal at 90@95c in store. Spring—Advanced 1@2c. Sales to-day were:—1000 bu No 2 Spring at 62c in store; 7.00 bu. No. 2 Spring at 61½c in store; 10,000 bu do in lots at 61c in store; 7,000 bu do in lots at 60½c in store; 6,000 bu do at 60c in store; 2 000 bu Rejected at 50c in store; 900 bu do at 50c in store.

CORN—146 bags No. 1 at 58c on track: 600 bu Ear Corn at 45c 970 bu on track; 1000 bu do at 50c f. o. b.

OATS—Quiet. Old 30@33c in bags on track: New, 27@ 28c in bags on track.

RYE—70 bu No. 1 Rye at 60c at depot.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at 40c for No. 2 in store; 60@65c for No. 1 in store; choice parcels in bags, 70@75c on track.

HIGHWINES—50 bbls at 19½c; 50 bbls at 20c.

ALCOHOL—42@44c ₱ gal.

SEED—Timothy still and nominal at $1.60@1.72. Clover in fair demand, at $4.75@5.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts large. Market rather firmer. Sales to-day were:

9 Hogs averaging 200 lbs. at		per 100 lbs.
6	200	5.62½
4	200	5.75
20	200	5.80
100	200	5.90
40	200	5.95
20	200	6.00
30	237	6.10
40	237	6.15
30	237	6.20
40	237	6.25
40	237	6.30
40	237	6.35
40	237	6.40
40	237